

50X1-HUM

CD NO.

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

TIENTSIN FOREIGN TRADE INCREASES IN OCTOBER 1950;
EXPORT OF SOME ITEMS BANNED, EGGS CONTROLLED

The principal export was hog bristles, followed by egg products, wool, carpets, peanuts, and various kinds of hemp, all in order of weight. At present, shipments of peach kernels, whole goatskins, and bitter almonds are gradually increasing, while such items as kidskins and weasel pelts are due to arrive on the market shortly.

- 1 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

All kinds of domestic products are arriving from the interior,, and trading is generally profitable. Products produced in Tientsin also show a marked increase. For example, on the dried fruit and herb market, sales of such products rose over 10% in October over September.

Because of the demands of national construction and production activities, imports of machine tools and chemical raw materials were greatest by weight.

Since the adjustment of the relationship between public and private trade, private importing has shown obvious development. The latest over all monthly figures for private importing show that since July of this year, the volume has about trebled, and profits are quite good, at present over 20 percent.

EXPORT OF BEAN CAKE, TOBACCO BANNED -- Tsinan, Ta-chung Jih-pao, 12 Nov 50

The Tsingtao Export Control Bureau has received notification from the Ministry of Trade of the Central People's Government that, in order to protect the supply of fertilizers required for our national agricultural output and the supply of leaf tobacco for our cigarette industry, it has decided that as of 5 November 1950 it is strictly forbidden to export from the country any domestic bean cake (including cotton seed, peanut, rape seed, or any other kind of cake that can be used as fertilizer) or cured tobacco leaves (including flaked and shredded tobacco).

COTTON SHIRTING EMBARGOED -- Tientsin Jih-pao, 24 Nov 50

On 29 September 1950, the North China Export Control Bureau prohibited the exporting of all cotton textiles. Yesterday, this bureau was notified by the Ministry of Trade of the Central People's government that cotton shirting should have been included in this embargo. Consequently, the bureau has made an additional announcement to that effect today.

EXPORT OF FRESH EGGS CONTROLLED -- Shanghai, Ta Kung Pao, 17 Nov 50

Tientsin, 16 November -- The North China Export Control Bureau received notification yesterday from the Ministry of Trade of the Central People's government, that in order to conserve the supply of raw materials for the egg-processing plants, it had been decided that the exporting of fresh eggs from Shanghai, Tsingtao, and Tientsin be uniformly changed to the licensed export classification, to be controlled from each of the three ports. The order was effective in Tientsin as of 16 November 1950.

VITAL DYE CHEMICAL ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI -- Shanghai, Hsin-wen Jih-pao, 17 Nov 50

Last spring, the Shanghai Dye Industry Association, to fulfill its need for raw materials, undertook the collective purchase of the vitally important sulfur chemical, dinitrochlorobenzene (DNCB). The first shipment, amounting to 50 tons, which was purchased in Hong Kong, arrived yesterday. The association will today begin distributing it to the various factories. An additional 400 tons is yet to arrive.

VIOLATIONS OF TRADE LAWS DEFINED -- Tsingtao Jih-pao, 20 Nov 50

Peiping, 19 November (Hsin-hua) -- The Ministry of Trade of the Central People's government, in order to put into effect completely the Article 37 of the Common Program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, for the purpose of protecting all retail cooperatives and severely suppressing speculative trade which disturbs the market, has issued a directive pertaining to the suppression of speculative trade.

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

The proclamation announces that anyone who commits any of the following acts can be construed to be disturbing the market by speculative trade or restraint of trade:

1. Engaging in business in excess of the limits allowed or in commodities other than allowed by the People's government.
2. Engaging in trade outside that under the regulation of the local People's government.
3. Hoarding or refusing to sell commodities pertinent to the people's production or livelihood; conniving to make a profit, which results in the fluctuation of prices affecting the people's production or livelihood at a given time or place. Factories which plan to reap a profit by hoarding finished goods or raw materials for resale, resulting in price fluctuations affecting the people's production or livelihood at a given time or place, will also be dealt with as above.
4. Indulging in paper transactions or speculation for the purpose of making a profit.
5. Artificially creating a market for commodities by spreading provocative rumors which play on the people's emotions and bring about price fluctuations.
6. Failing to observe the management methods of the Trade Bureau of the local People's government, thus disturbing the market.
7. Using falsehood, deceit, misrepresentation, or other illicit means to confuse the public or violate the trade regulations by any means whatsoever in order to make an illegal profit.
8. Indulging in any speculative activities.

The various local levels of government are instructed to establish means of detection and apprehension of violators of the above regulations and are provided with the necessary punitive powers. Cadres are also to be trained to recognize speculative activities which influence the people's production and livelihood.

- E N D -

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL